

Israeli shoots U.N. employee dead

AVIV, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — A Norwegian civilian employed by the United Nations peacekeeping forces in Sinai was shot dead tonight in the northern Israeli port of Nahariya, a U.N. spokesman said today. Police sources said the Norwegian, whose name not been released, was killed by an Israeli who had apparently taken him for a Palestinian commando. The Norwegian was dead after he walked into the apartment of an Israeli while trying for a flat rented by fellow U.N. employees in a large apartment building, the sources said. The police has detained a man for questioning, Nahariya, near the Lebanese border, has been the target of several Palestinian attacks in the past few years. A U.N. spokesman said the Norwegian U.N. employee was a technician in the Suez Canal town of Ismailia.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Carter approves \$350m to Egypt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (R) — President Carter has approved a \$350 million initial instalment on a long-term arms aid commitment to Egypt, government sources said today. The money, for military equipment sales credits, is part of a proposed \$3 billion, five-year modernisation programme for Egypt's armed forces that would include the sale of advanced U.S. F-16 fighter aircraft and M-60 tanks. A request for the money will be sent to Congress in the next few weeks, with the administration's 1981 military and foreign aid budgets, the sources said. They said Mr. Carter was considering military sales credits of nearly \$800 million a year for the rest of the five-year programme, but a decision might be delayed for months. The programme is in addition to \$1.5 billion in arms aid provided to Egypt for older F-4 Phantom fighters and other equipment after its peace treaty with Israel last year.

Volume 5, Number 1247

AMMAN, THURSDAY JANUARY 3, 1980 — SAFAR 15, 1400

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Tanks head to countryside

Soviet division attacks Afghan rebels near Pakistani border

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 2 (R) — Lines of Soviet tanks rumbled out of the Afghan capital today as a Soviet division was reported to have attacked rebels near the border with Pakistan.



ISLAMABAD, Jan. 2 (JT) — A portrait of the former prime minister, Mr. Mubashir Ali, was shown in a hall at the Prime Minister's office today. The portrait, which was a simple ceremony, was shown to the public on January 13, 1976, until his death on Dec. 19, 1977. The hall includes portraits of other former prime ministers, including Mr. Rashid Ali, who formed the country's first cabinet on April 11, 1921.

an armada of tanks and aircraft, continued to fan out of Kabul to reinforce soldiers fighting in the countryside. The journalists arrived in Kabul on a flight from New Delhi but they were turned back.

Soviet troops are reported to have been involved in fighting since last Thursday's Moscow-backed coup in Kabul, and U.S. officials have said about 250 soldiers were killed.

Details of fighting have been scarce but a correspondent of the Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted highly reliable sources as saying about 10,000 Soviet troops took part in an attack on a Muslim rebel stronghold in Pakhtia province. But diplomats said the capital itself was quiet after two days of gunfire and that resistance put up by soldiers loyal to deposed and executed ex-President Hafizullah Amin appeared to have ended.

Travellers reaching Pakistan said tanks ringed the headquarters camp of Afghanistan's former elite armoured brigade near Kabul and all other major army camps — their guns turned to the installations. With the capital reported quiet, the Soviet Union's main aim appeared to be to crush any opposition in the main regional centres. Eyewitnesses said they saw formations of tanks making for the countryside, passing other Soviet armoured vehicles that remained behind to guard strategic areas of the capital.

Soviet troops are reported to have been engaged in fighting in the provincial capitals of Herat and Jalalabad on the approach to the Khyber Pass.

The latest report put the Soviet spearhead about 150-kilometres from the capital in a province south of Jalalabad where anti-government guerrillas have been particularly active.

Afghan troops had disappeared from the capital, according to an East European diplomat. An Indian living near the interior ministry said he saw Soviet troops disarming local soldiers after last Thursday's coup.

Local residents said that except for the night-time curfew that has been in force since a coup 20 months ago, the capital had largely returned to normal.

Diplomats said portraits of ex-President Amin had disappeared and had been replaced by those of the new president and of his political mentor, Mr. Noor Mohammad Tarakki, who seized power and introduced a pro-communist regime in Afghanistan in April, 1978, but was in turn overthrown by Mr. Amin last September and later died.

Most of the city's telephone exchanges, blown up during the fighting that accompanied last week's coup were still out of action, diplomats said at the airport.

Kabul's radio station had also suffered some damage but had continued to broadcast.

The new president appeared on television last night and denounced his predecessor as a hypocritical hanger-on.

Mr. Karmal had not been seen since he was sacked as Afghanistan's ambassador to Czechoslovakia even when he was ostensibly leading the coup.

Diplomats in Kabul did not rule out the possibility that his television appearance may have been taped.

An interior ministry official said Mr. Karmal's government would consider inviting foreign journalists to Kabul in about 10 days' time. "If you do not return today it will not be good for us," the Afghan official said. The journalists were put on the return flight to New Delhi after about an hour.

Travellers arriving in Pakistan said Kabul's Druaman Palace, where ex-President Amin was virtually a Soviet prisoner for a week before the coup, was badly damaged by heavy fighting.

According to diplomatic sources (Continued on page 2)

Israel starts work on new settlement

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — Tractors started clearing rocky ground today for the expansion of a large Jewish settlement on a hilltop overlooking the West Bank Arab town of Hebron, military officials said here.

The officials said the tractors began work on some 150 acres (60 hectares) of non-private land on Givat Harsina, a hilltop several metres from the Jewish suburb of Kiryat Arba.

In response Hebron Mayor Fahd Qawasmeh held a protest meeting on the site and called for the work to stop. He said 30 villagers from nearby Bani Na'im had documented proof to ownership of the lands.

Givat Harsina was fenced off several years ago by the former Labour government under a master plan to convert Kiryat Arba into a Jewish town. Kiryat Arba has about 4,000 residents. The residents have said they do not have enough flats for the many Israelis who want to live there.

The Israeli cabinet has given residents of another Jewish settlement in the West Bank, at Elon Moreh overlooking Nablus, a further five weeks to move to a new site after an Israeli court ordered the present site dismantled.

The delay in the evacuation of Elon Moreh prompted no confidence motions by opposition parties in the Knesset, but the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin survived easily today by 60 votes to 43.

The government defeated two combined motions presented by the Sheli and Labour Party factions. The Sheli Party motion was defeated by a wider margin of 58-24 while another motion brought by the communists failed clearly in a show of hands.

Elon Moreh has become a symbol for the struggle between Israel and Palestinians on the occupied West Bank over Jewish settlement.

Mr. Begin repeated earlier assertions that a late start and heavy rains prevented completion of preparatory work on the settlement's new site.

However, he said, the government had technically complied with (Continued on page 2)

Jurists draw up charges against Shah

Iranians thwart attempt against Waldheim's life

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (R) — Iranian authorities today thwarted a plot against the life of U.N. Secretary-

General Kurt Waldheim, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said the plot was discovered this afternoon, but he gave no further details.

The official Pars News Agency quoted Mr. Qotbzadeh as saying discovery of the plot was the reason for cancellation of Dr. Waldheim's scheduled visit this afternoon to see a group of sick people crippled in the Iranian revolution.

The U.N. secretary-general is here for talks on the crisis between Iran and the United States, which centres on the continued detention of 49 American hostages at the occupied U.S. embassy since Nov. 4.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said Dr. Waldheim's future engagements would be carried out without prior announcement.

Some 1,500 Muslim demonstrators this afternoon marched on the former Tehran officers' club which is now a centre for the invalids of the revolution. They were demonstrating in response to an appeal by the Islamic Society of High School Students, broadcast on state radio, to show opposition to negotiations taking place.

Mr. Qotbzadeh told local reporters tonight Dr. Waldheim's visit would not lead to the release of the hostages.

Dr. Waldheim and Mr. Qotbzadeh today met for almost three hours. The secretary general said afterwards there had been an extensive exchange of views, which he described as useful, but he gave no details.

Mr. Qotbzadeh told the official Pars News Agency the talks were satisfactory, and he added: "For the first time, Waldheim realised that Iran's stand was firm."

Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh

was overheard to tell Dr. Waldheim after the meeting: "Your ideas may have helped."

Iranian authorities have made clear they do not regard Dr. Waldheim's mission as an occasion for mediation in the crisis.

On arrival yesterday, Dr. Waldheim said he would study all aspects of the dispute. He would not speak to reporters after today's meeting but a U.N. aide said: "The talks lasted at least as long as we hoped."

The secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, told a news conference today he thought the quickest way to solve the crisis would be by putting all the hostages on public trial.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Jurists' Association has drawn up a list of charges against the ex-Shah saying there is international precedent to

justify his extradition for trial in Iran.

In a letter to Dr. Waldheim the association said international agreements required the Shah's extradition on evidence that he had committed crimes against humanity.

The letter, dated Dec. 19 and made available to the press today, said the former Shah "is neither a political refugee nor an immune deposed king, but a non-political criminal (ordinary criminal) who has committed exceptional grave crimes and must be tried by a national court at the place where he committed those crimes."

The jurists alleged that the Shah was responsible for ordering torture and killing, had exceeded his constitutional authority and had used dictatorial powers to enrich himself.



Despite the seriousness of his mission, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim manages to find something to laugh about with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh during a break in his talks Wednesday. It is the opening day of Dr. Waldheim's effort to find a solution to the hostages crisis between Iran and the United States. (AP wirephoto)



Afghan students shouting anti-Soviet slogans on top of their country's embassy in New Delhi Wednesday. (AP wirephoto)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — Angry Afghan students seized their country's embassy in New Delhi today in protest against the Soviet buildup in Afghanistan and held embassy staff captive for hours. They plastered anti-Soviet posters on walls and trampled on photographs of executed Afghan President Hafizullah Amin before releasing their captives and leaving the embassy voluntarily.

Students including several girls shouted anti-communist and anti-Soviet slogans, hung banners denouncing Soviet armed intervention in their country and scrawled freedom slogans in every m. They also seized pro-Soviet propaganda material lying in the building and littered it on the street. Photographs of President Amin were burned and trampled on the embassy lawn. Police posted outside the building made no attempt to interfere with the students but an official of the Indian foreign office negotiated the release of the diplomatic staff and the students left the embassy voluntarily.

Students issued a statement calling upon all Islamic and other movements to condemn the "barbaric invasion of Afghanistan by Russia." The unsigned statement said: "Russians are only helping themselves into believing that they can hoodwink the world with their false propaganda of having intervened in Afghanistan in order to fight foreign aggression."

In Bonn, about 30 members of the German-based Union of Islamic Students occupied the Afghan embassy today, beating up a guard and wrecking a room, an embassy secretary said.

A police spokesman said a police squad arrived soon afterwards and removed the intruders, "some peacefully and some with force," but there were no injuries. He said 36 demonstrators were detained for questioning.

Mr. Mohammad Shafi a counsellor in charge of the embassy in the temporary absence of the ambassador, accused West German police of not providing protection he asked for three days ago. He had expected such a demonstration to happen but Bonn police had ignored his appeal, Mr. Shafi said. He added that he was not in the embassy during the occupation.



West German policemen in front of the Afghan embassy in Bonn after the building was occupied by about 30 Afghan students Wednesday as a demonstration against Soviet interference in their country. (AP wirephoto)

King Khaled names new Saudi army commanders

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — King Khaled today appointed new commanders for Saudi Arabia's armed forces in a shake-up apparently prompted by dissatisfaction with the way the attack on Mecca's grand mosque last month was handled.

Gen. Mohammad Saleh Al Hammadi has been appointed as chief of staff of the Saudi Arabian armed forces, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. Maj. Gen. Abdul Mohsin Ali Al Omran became the army commander and Air Vice Marshal Mohammad Sabri the chief of the general staff, the agency said.

Gen. Hammadi succeeded Gen. Osman Humaid who on the new year's eve lost his job to become an adviser to the defence minister.

Yesterday the agency reported the resignation of Prince Fawwaz Ibn Abdul Aziz, the provincial governor of the holy city of Mecca and the retirement of two army generals, Lt. Gen. Assaad Abdul Aziz Al Zuhair and Lt. Gen. Ali Majed Kabbani. A royal decree also removed Maj. Gen. Fawez Mohammad from his post as chief of the internal security forces.

Another decree named Gen. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh, commander of the border corps, to the top security slot. He was replaced by Gen. Mohammad Hilal.

These major changes followed the two-week seizure of Mecca's grand mosque by Muslim fanatics last November which embarrassed the Saudi government.

In the fighting to lift the occupation 161 people, including 60 Saudi soldiers, were reported killed.

The Saudi authorities also captured 170 rebels in the fighting.

Heikal hints U.S. should exploit Iranian minorities

KUWAIT, Jan. 2 (AP) — A former Egyptian information minister who recently met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini says he believes the United States only can counter the Islamic revolutionary regime in Iran by exploiting autonomy-seeking minorities in that country.

Mr. Muhammad Hassanein Heikal, who had been a close aide and confidant to the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser, told Kuwait Television last night: "I think the military choice is ruled out since the fleet of the United States in the area is manned by 6,000 to 8,000 men and is incapable of invading Iran."

The carrier-led fleet's warplanes "can inflict losses on Iran, but I rule out an invasion because victory cannot be achieved by using limited forces, even if the 82nd airborne division stationed in West Germany were to be employed against Iran," he said.

"A punishing strike against a sensitive place in Iran, such as the city of Qom (Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters), also would be to no avail," Mr. Heikal said.

Recalling abortive British-French-Israeli attempts to besiege Egypt during the 1956 Suez Crisis, Mr. Heikal said an economic blockade against Iran "could affect some classes, but I do not think it will affect the Iranian people as a whole."

"The only sphere open to the United States to work against the

Islamic revolution, I think, is within Iran itself, as the Americans for a long period used to have influence, agents and organisations in the country, some of which found expression in the rebellions in Azerbaijan, Baluchistan and other provinces."

Mr. Heikal, who came to Kuwait following his visit to Iran, quoted former Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi as saying the latest U.S.-Iranian crisis was triggered off because the Iranian revolutionaries saw the arrival of the deposed Shah in the United States as "heralding the implementation of a blueprint against the new regime, for the Shah's arrival coincided with stepped up ethnic turmoil" in Iran.

While in Tehran, Mr. Heikal said, he met with the Soviet ambassador, Mr. Vladimir Vinogradov, who had served in Cairo during President Nasser's rule. The Soviet leadership, Mr. Heikal said, "with proverbial powers of patience now watch the situation in anticipation of developments beneficial to the Soviets."

John Robinson named British envoy to Israel

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R) — Britain today named 54-year-old career diplomat John Robinson as its new ambassador in Israel. He will take up his post in March and succeeds Sir John Mason.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Jordan will fight takeover of Jerusalem Electricity Co.

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—Israel's announcement that it will be taking over the Jerusalem Electricity Company is but another attempt to extend its control over the whole of Jerusalem and neighbouring Arab villages, Minister of State Hassan Ibrahim said today. The action against the Arab company constitutes part and parcel of Israel's settlement policy and its continuous encroachments on the rights of the Arab inhabitants and Arab Islamic rights in the city, he added.

Commenting on Israel's announced intention to take over the concession granted to the Arab company in the city, the minister said the Israeli measure lacks legal validity and constitutes a flagrant violation of U.N. resolutions on the city and of the law.

The Jordanian government will support the electricity company and the rights of its shareholders, and will raise the issue with the international organisations concerned with a view to halting the implementation of the Israeli measure, Mr. Ibrahim said.

Palestinian leaders in occupied Arab territories yesterday condemned Israel's acquisition of the Arab company which supplies electricity to some 300,000 inhabitants of Jerusalem and neighbouring Arab towns.

The head of the Chamber of Commerce in the town of Nablus, Mr. Zaffar Masri, told Israel Radio that West Bank leaders would appeal to international organisations, including the United Nations, to protest against the Israeli move.

The company's Director, Mr.

Anwar Nuseibeh, said he would even appeal to the International Court in the Hague to prevent the takeover. "We consider the decision a violation of our rights and a violation of international law," Mr. Nuseibeh said in a telephone interview. "It is a matter of principle," he said.

Mr. Nuseibeh also told reporters in East Jerusalem that the company's shareholders will oppose the Israeli acquisition of

the company and have already asked for a meeting with the Israeli defence Minister, Mr. Ezer Weizman, to ask for the decision to be rescinded.

Israel's Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, announcing the acquisition on Monday, said the takeover, which is to take effect on Jan. 1, 1981, is aimed at improving the services provided by the company which is beset by financial difficulties.

The company has been supplying electricity to Israeli settlements established in the city's suburbs after the 1967 war. The Israeli government has forced the Arab company to supply the settlements with electricity in order to maintain its concession, in an attempt to overburden it and prove it incapable of shouldering its responsibilities, leading finally to its takeover, observers in the West Bank said.

The Arab company had been forced under pressure to buy more than 60 per cent of its electricity from Israel to supply the Israeli settlements with electric power.

Israel has repeatedly refused to allow the Arab company to import new generators which would enable it to supply enough power to meet the needs of the Jerusalem area, despite the fact that the company was receiving financial aid from the East Bank and had available efficient technicians for the work, Mr. Nuseibeh said.

The company's union, which has 4,500 members, and West Bank mayors say the move is politically motivated. The real unannounced Israeli intention behind this is severing the remaining material link between Arab Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank, Mr. Ibrahim Al Tawil, the mayor of Al Bireh near Ramallah said.

Observers believe that Egypt's insistence on the participation of the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem in elections for an autonomous administration of the West Bank could have been what precipitated the Israeli move.

Further aid from WFP discussed

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—Food aid for Jordan, afforestation and a project to develop highlands were among the main topics discussed at a meeting today between the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Qasem Rimawi, and representatives of the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) in Jordan.

Dr. Rimawi is also reported to have briefed the U.N. officials on his ministry's agricultural plans for the next five-year economic scheme. WFP has promised to help in developing pastureland in Jordan in cooperation with the Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation.

WFP is at present carrying out a food programme for school children in desert regions in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, and offers aid to mother and child care centres in the country in cooperation with the Health Ministry.

After next May, all bets are off. Will the Israel-Egypt-U.S. negotiations end in agreement or failure? If there is an agreement, will the West Bankers and Gazans accept it? And if they don't—and they say they won't—what will everybody do next?

The answers to all those questions can't be known now, but it is certain that the outcome will signal either triumph or trouble for U.S. President Jimmy Carter's Middle East policy. In 1978 and 1979, Mr. Carter managed to create "victories," first with the Camp David accords and then with the Israel-Egypt peace treaty, which was signed last March only after Mr. Carter himself shuffled between Cairo and Jerusalem.

The approach of the U.S. presidential election means that Mr. Carter, more than ever, needs a 1980 "success" in the Middle East. And oil-rich Saudi Arabia hints at its continued friendship depends on America's ability to solve the Palestinian question.

"The (Israeli) military authorities are waging an aggressive policy against our people," said Nablus Mayor Bassam Al Shuk'a, who narrowly avoided deportation by Israel in December. "They are continuing their autonomy plan and going ahead with settlements, both building new settlements and strengthening old ones. Our people are protesting and fighting for their legal rights."

Mr. Shuk'a was imprisoned for 25 days while fighting a deportation order that Israel in the end rescinded. His rejection of co-optation efforts thrust him into the forefront of West Bank leaders and showed that stubborn resistance can force Israel to reverse a decision.

Mr. Shuk'a says he expects Israel to try again to "divide the people from the West Bank mayors."

NOTEBOOK

You get what you pay for

By Rami G. Khouri

THE POLICY statement of the new government includes some principles of Olympian nobility, such as promoting honest government and civil service as the key to fostering public confidence in the machinery of the state.

Another important idea is the need to decentralise decision-making and policy implementation, to give local communities a greater share in formulating their socio-economic priorities.

These are appropriate and important objectives, but in trying to meet them the government is soon going to discover an almost unsurmountable obstacle: the lack of sufficiently qualified and motivated civil servants.

Human beings, as we are told, are the ultimate objective of Jordan's development aspirations, and rightly so. But human beings are also the main constraint on this country's ability to achieve its self-designated goals. Unless one tackles the really fundamental question of promoting a degree of competence and even excellence in public servants to match the role that they have to play, any attempt to raise the confidence of the public in its civil servants will always be doomed to fail.

There are two reasons for this, in my view. First, the government does not appear to have a profoundly thought-out concept of the role and purpose of the public sector. Second, perpetuation of the large government bureaucracy takes place in the absurd circumstances of trying to compete with the higher wages and greater job satisfaction that are offered by the private sector, both inside Jordan and in the nearby oil-producing states. It is, to put it bluntly, a losing race.

Let us assume, for convenience's sake, that the state employs something like 170,000 people in Jordan, of whom some 100,000 are in the armed forces, 55,000 are in the civil service and 15,000 are in public institutions. This means the state employs about 28 per cent of the total national workforce of some 600,000 people.

Let us also assume that the manpower configuration of the armed forces, out of overriding national security considerations, cannot be altered in present circumstances.

This leaves about 70,000 civil servants on the central government's payroll, and consequently raises two questions: can the government afford to be a large-scale employer of this magnitude, and is it in the best interest of the country's developmental aspirations to continue this situation?

My answer to both those questions is an emphatic no, and contrary to most other public problems, this one does have an easy solution.

The key to upgrading the quality of the civil service is productivity, and the key to raising productivity is raising salaries, job satisfaction and sense of purpose.

Conveniently enough, these are precisely the areas in which the government is now hopelessly unable to compete with the far more dynamic and wealthy private sectors of Jordan and the Middle East oil states. Judging by the number of gov-

ernment employees sitting around on empty desks littered with tea cups and newspapers, many of the servants are grossly underemployed and underworked. The rule appears to be that very capable people are in command of ministries and departments at the top levels, but the pyramid of middle- and lower-level workers underneath them is riddled with ineffective and inefficient people.

The present system breeds lethargy, inattention, carelessness, waste and purposelessness. A few dedicated and talented people are attracted to top government jobs, while mediocre workers fill in the rest of the civil service. Really top-quality professionals and middle-level managers are scared away by a bureaucracy in which their skills are underutilised and their efforts are underpaid.

My proposed solution would be to cut the civil service by as much as half, and to double the salaries of those who remain in the employ of the government.

This would have several simultaneous advantages. It would increase wages and therefore attract better qualified workers to government jobs. It would produce a more streamlined and efficient bureaucracy in which people have specific jobs to do. It would free tens of thousands of underemployed government workers to join the private sector workforce, which in turn would reduce inflationary and supply pressures in a tight labour market and substitute Jordanian workers for foreign workers who tend to send much of their earnings back to their own countries.

It would ultimately add to the central government's revenues by the added tax revenues earned from the greater productivity of private industry based on a better utilisation of indigenous manpower that spends more of its earnings inside the country. And, most important of all, would give civil servants a sense of purpose and mission, a feeling that they are being paid good wages for performing specific jobs in which they may even have some expertise.

It would also reduce the existing pressures to breed corruption among civil servants because the need to supplement a meagre salary by unearned and illicit outside income.

This all comes back to the central point: whether or not the government has a clear idea of the purpose and role of the civil service.

Unlike in past decades, the government today does not have to generate jobs to maintain internal economic development. Nor is the provision of jobs a crucial aspect of political patronage because better paying and more interesting jobs are available in the private sector.

So it seems that time and the Jordanian economy have marched on, but the central government's concept of its own role in the labour market and the national economy has not. What is this kind of specific, emphatic exercise in self-assessment and examination of one's own purpose, any talk about providing public service with an enhanced sense of dignity will remain an unattainable objective, with more academic interest than practical meaning.

West Bank bitterness

By Larry Thorson

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank, Jan. 2 (AP)—The first half of 1980 promises to be a time of struggle in the Israeli occupied West Bank of Jordan as Palestinian Arabs, Israeli soldiers and Jewish settlers pull in different directions.

At the same time and in distant places, negotiators from Israel, Egypt and the United States will work against the May 1980 deadline for agreement on an autonomous administration for the 1.2 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

After next May, all bets are off. Will the Israel-Egypt-U.S. negotiations end in agreement or failure? If there is an agreement, will the West Bankers and Gazans accept it? And if they don't—and they say they won't—what will everybody do next?

The answers to all those questions can't be known now, but it is certain that the outcome will signal either triumph or trouble for U.S. President Jimmy Carter's Middle East policy. In 1978 and 1979, Mr. Carter managed to create "victories," first with the Camp David accords and then with the Israel-Egypt peace treaty, which was signed last March only after Mr. Carter himself shuffled between Cairo and Jerusalem.

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Mr. Shuk'a was imprisoned for 25 days while fighting a deportation order that Israel in the end rescinded. His rejection of co-optation efforts thrust him into the forefront of West Bank leaders and showed that stubborn resistance can force Israel to reverse a decision.

Mr. Shuk'a says he expects Israel to try again to "divide the people from the West Bank mayors."

who are unanimous in opposing the autonomy scheme—and he expects "more tension" in coming months as Israeli troops clash with Palestinian demonstrators.

Demonstrations, the mayor predicts, will focus on Israeli settlements in the West Bank—an issue on which Palestinians are united.

In the past two months, the West Bank has been convulsed by Mr. Shuk'a's imprisonment and there has been a spate of clashes between stone-throwing Arab students and Israeli settlers on West Bank roads.

Outside events can also cause trouble: the assassination of two Palestinian commando leaders in Cyprus sparked mourning processions through native West Bank villages. When told to move in to stop the marches, the Arabs claim Israel was blocking a Muslim custom, and a big feeling of resentment arose.

The Arabs believe Israeli agents killed the Palestinians in Cyprus because one of them was charged of Hebron-area commando activities in the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Some West Bankers—especially radical ones who lead anti-Israel demonstrations—see the selves in a "blood feud" with Israel that will end until Palestinian Arabs overthrow the Zion state.

Students at one of the West Bank's Arab universities, speaking freely with a guaranteed anonymity, said they were devoted to the past the PLO charter of establishing a state "from Gaza to Haifa."

And even if a Palestinian state were established in the West Bank and Gaza, the students there could not be peace with Israel. "The PLO will not give up their struggle for their rights to home that Israel evicted them from in 1948," one of the students said.

American diplomats still manage to stay optimistic in saying they believe Palestinians will accept the autonomy plan if Israel concedes enough power to the Palestinian administrative council that is to be set up.

But the West Bankers and Gazans have more than a year to consider the autonomy plan and no one speaks in favour of it now. In fact, 1980 begins, the Palestinians see it to be doubtful whether to embark on widespread protests to sabotage the negotiations.

Superpowerlessness

WILL THE Middle East ever cease to be a battleground—or, at the very least, a testing ground—for superpower rivalry?

This is a question leaders throughout this region are once again asking themselves in response to the unhappy situation in Afghanistan. It is being asked at a time when everyone already has his crystal ball out to gaze apprehensively into the 1980s.

At first glance, the answer would appear to be no. The oil wealth of the Arab states of both the Mediterranean and the Gulf, and of Iran, makes this the most vitally strategic single region in the world. Everyone has an interest in seeing that the flow of oil is secured.

In a sense, the fact that this commodity is so vital to everyone—rich and poor, communist and capitalist, industrialised and unindustrialised, east and west alike—should serve to keep the area from falling totally captive to one or the other of the competing world powers: to date, there is no real indication that any power is prepared to fight for control of the oil fields or the oil routes to the point of provoking a world war—i.e., a nuclear war—which would, if fought to the bitter end, reduce the world to such a ruined state that oil would not be necessary anyway.

The other political facts of life which overlie the oil wealth of this region are, however, constant sources of instability and insecurity.

The Arab-Israeli conflict has its own intrinsic rights and wrongs, and might, logically, be resolved someday were it not for the age-old tendency of the Great Powers to interfere. This interference is even more apparent now at the fringes of the region, in places like the Horn of Africa and, as we are seeing now, central Asia, where the two superpowers risk confrontation in their rival bids to carve out spheres of influence.

That leaves those of us caught in the middle seemingly pretty much powerless to do anything. And this only emphasises the need for the states of this region themselves to develop a strategy, based on their own strengths and resources, to counterbalance the superpower game and, ideally, to wrest control of their own destinies from all outside interference.

One step towards this is already happening; the Arab states have put the world on notice that oil supplies and oil prices cannot be assured indefinitely without some tangible progress soon on restoring the Arab national and human rights which have been usurped and trampled by Israeli aggression and expansion.

Arab and Iranian oil surpluses deposited or invested abroad are another source of strength in this battle for liberation. Iran, in seeking to gain control of its own destiny, is demonstrating—though perhaps still in an inchoate manner—how this game might be played. One suspects that the Soviet Union, as a result of its adventurism in Afghanistan, will all too soon learn that Iran's fury is not directed against the West alone; the complex political and economic factors which tie the Soviet Union, as much as the Western countries, to Iran should give the leaders in the Kremlin some reason for pause.

And there is a further lesson. It seems that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, coming at a time when the West is preoccupied with Iran, has as its main stimulus Soviet concerns about the awakening power of Islam. So the Soviet Union is in effect acting pre-emptively against a force which it sees as a very real threat to its own national interests.

That, more than any perceived Western animus to Islam, should indicate the extent to which the Islamic resurgence may be effectively harnessed in freeing this region from outside competition and control. The intrinsic economic, human and spiritual resources are there: it is just a question of marshalling them and applying them in a unified, coherent way to secure our own national interests.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The Israeli government's decision to seize the Jerusalem Electricity Company violates all international decisions which prohibit Israel from changing the status of the holy city or infringing on Arab rights, property or activities in it in any way.

No doubt the Israeli decision is political and is part of a policy to take by force all that is related to the Arab existence in Jerusalem by cutting-off all its links with the occupied West Bank, including that which is represented by the electricity line through which the company provides electricity to a number of areas in the West Bank.

The timing of the decision, one week before the scheduled meeting between President Sadat and Premier Menachem Begin in Aswan, is another indicator that the Camp David accords have not succeeded even in stopping future Israeli practices harmful to the Palestinians. Arabs should bring the arbitrary Israeli measure before the United Nations and call for economic sanctions against Israel.

AL DUSTOUR: How can the Soviet Union denounce any U.S. intervention in Iran as long as its forces are stationed in the neighbouring country of Afghanistan?

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan gives the U.S. the pretext it needs for a military operation in Iran. The intervention constitutes a dangerous precedent that will effect international relations.

While the U.S. and other Western countries condemn the Russian intervention in order to excuse carrying out a similar act in other countries of the area, the Arab, Islamic and Third World countries view the Soviet military action as something that threatens their sovereignty and world peace.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has changed the situation in Western Asia and exposed the area to the dangers of a military confrontation between the super powers there.

Giscard may visit Jordan

PARIS, Jan. 2 (R)—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing may visit Jordan on his return from an official tour of the Gulf states next March, officials said today.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is scheduled to make official visits to Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar.

The officials said it was possible the president may call on His Majesty King Hussein in Amman on his way back. "It is quite possible but nothing has been finalised yet," an official said.

King Hussein had paid two official visits to France as well as making frequent informal stopovers in the past 15 years, during which he met presidents de Gaulle, Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JT)—The Jordanian government is currently studying requests by a number of international firms to prospect for oil in Jordan, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. It said there is interest in the northeastern parts of the country, which have already been surveyed by the Natural Resources Authority.

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—A Royal Scientific Society team returned to Amman today after participating in a meeting by the Arab Union for Cement and Building Materials which was held in Damascus last Saturday. During the meeting, the participants in the Arab organisation discussed subjects connected with improving and upgrading the cement industry in the Arab World. Another meeting was scheduled for next month.

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—The Ministry of Supply today referred 61 merchants to the military court for violating supply regulations.

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—The cabinet today approved a tourism agreement between Jordan and Iraq. It also formed a delegation to be headed by Director of Tourism Michael Hamameh to formalise a programme with the Iraqi authorities to implement the agreement.

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—A two-member delegation from the Royal Scientific Society will leave for Baghdad on Friday for a four-day visit. The delegation will hold talks with officials at the Iraqi scientific research centre on cooperation between Jordan and Iraq in solar energy.

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—A royal decree was issued today approving the nation's 1980 fiscal budget.

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JT)—The governor of the Central Bank, Mr. Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi, was quoted by the local Arabic press today as saying that nearly 30 per cent of the old ten and five fils coins have been withdrawn from circulation. He said the old coins are still legal tender but that the bank will continue to replace them with the new, smaller ones.

Continued from page 1

Settlement

the Israeli Supreme Court decision by evacuating the area to which the decision referred.

"We did not infringe upon the authority of the court," he said, adding that he had been assured that the settlers would move to their new homes when the work was completed.

But the settlers from the Ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim movement maintain that they will not move unless the government takes legal action to ensure the future of Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank.

Reports appearing in the press said U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown cited Israel's settlement activity in the West Bank as one reason why the U.S. administration would not raise Israel's aid as much as was hoped.

Yossi Sarid, who presented the Labour Party's motion said: "We do not believe any more that the government intends to honour the court decision." He called the extension "unacceptable" and "without credibility," branding Elon Moreh "this demon that attacks his maker."

Sheli faction member Meir Pail charged that Elon Moreh was undermining the peace treaty with Egypt and called on Mr. Begin to use force to expel the settlers.

Afghanistan

reports, Mr. Amin escaped an assassination attempt a few days before the coup but was wounded in the leg and fled to the former royal palace.

It was one of the three major centres of fighting, along with the radio station and the presidential palace.

The travellers also said Soviet tanks and troops manned road blocks on all main roads out of the capital and troops were seen bivouaced alongside their vehicles outside towns. An exiled Afghan politician said today that in some parts of Afghanistan Muslim rebels had joined Afghan soldiers to fight Soviet combat troops.

Mr. Amin Wakman, secretary general of the exiled Afghan Social Democratic Party, told Reuters that in the past two or three days rebels and Afghan army forces had fought together against the Russians in the north-

eastern provinces of Kunar and Nuristan bordering Pakistan and China.

In Zabul province of south-central Afghanistan a brigade of Afghan troops had joined the rebels since the Soviet build-up, Mr. Wakman said.

The politician, whose base is normally the Pakistan frontier town of Peshawar, a centre for Afghan refugees, said that since Soviet troops started pouring into Afghanistan last week he had been receiving inquiries from Afghan students of various political beliefs to join his party.

The politician said that his party's leader, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Farhad, was arrested by former President Amin after he seized power last September and was still being held by the new government.

Mr. Wakman said the Russians wanted Mr. Karmal to take a more conciliatory position on the Muslim rebellion in Afghanistan to bring about a political solution. But Mr. Wakman said before there could be such a solution, the Russians should withdraw from the country and allow political parties to operate again.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibition

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Dept. of Culture and Arts, presents an exhibition of contemporary German graphic art from the art centres of Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Munich. The exhibition is on display during regular hours until Saturday, January 5.

APOLOGY

The Holiday Inn ad for Christmas and New Year in the Wednesday, Jan. 1, Jordan Times should have been published on Monday, Dec. 31, 1979. We apologise to our readers for this error.

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Goethe Institute exhibit offers glimpse of contemporary trends in graphic arts

By Sara O'Neil
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 2 — An exhibition of contemporary graphic art currently showing at the Goethe Institute is proving to be an attraction mainly for artists. The graphic display — lithographs, etchings and silk screen prints — may be to the liking of many artists here who seek reflections of truth in colours and forms inspired by the local environment, they have a definite value in widening food for thought, in nurturing new ideas rather than emotional response.

The exhibition, in which 18 artists are represented by one or two works each, is one of twelve which travelling exhibitions arranged by the Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations in Stuttgart. Its aim is to present a survey of contemporary graphic art in West Germany. The present exhibition works is united not by theme or style but by the fact that the 18 artists have been drawn from different parts of Germany, Holland, Austria and Czechoslovakia to see cities in the south and south west of Germany.

In the absence of a cultural capital such as in England or France, West Germany has developed a number of art centres of varying importance, a programme accompanying the exhibition explains. Stuttgart, Munich and Karlsruhe are all cities that have attracted artists in considerable numbers as have Berlin, Hamburg, Düsseldorf and Cologne. Each centre offers chiefly the opportunity of academic teaching posts, a concentration of art-dealer galleries, museums and art associations which provide the possibility of exhibiting. "None of these centres show anything like a homogenous school or tendency, international trends being the governing force," the programme states.

Thus we find in this show an echo in the tradition of classical narrative style, entitled "Masada" next to a semi abstract composition in dark grey, white and pink on light grey. The two works are among the most interesting on display: the former inspired by a scene from biblical story in which all the inhabitants of a Jewish city committed suicide rather than give in to the Romans (seizing their stronghold) for its vivid melodramatic content, the latter for its rather menacing suggestion of a human presence and spatial quality achieved by the tight control of just four areas of colour.

Most of the artists represented have national, occasionally international art prizes to their credit, though this does not necessarily provide a yardstick by which to judge the merit of their work, some of which appear to be merely exercises in technical perfection in technique and juxtaposition of colours.

In this category one could place the silk screen prints of Rupprecht Geiger, a Munich artist who has competed in the world renowned Sao Paulo Biennale and won the prize of the International Triennale of Colour Prints in Switzerland 20 years ago. In one print compressed circle subtly fades from bright yellow into white on a grey background, beautifully executed yet emotionally cold. Gerhard von Graevenitz, another famous artist who we learn from the catalogue is co-founder of an international movement "nouvelle tendance", is represented by a silk screen print in which a multitude of red and yellow dots float on a uniform blue background in such a harmony of composition that the eye can settle on no focal point and therefore wanders, uncaptured, away.

Two abstracts that succeed in holding one's attention are the titled screen print and etching by a Stuttgart sculptor Erich Hauser. Hauser works without colour. "His sculptures", we are told, "are built of cylindrical and cubic forms, their only contrasts being between the dull and polished steel, together with shadow and light. His structures of planes, cubes and pillars, enveloped horizontally aim at a monumental composition." In the screenprint the sculptor achieves a remarkable suggestion of space and weight of form by the simple outlining in silver of a mass of black. In the etching four lines drawn diagonally from top left to bottom right suffice to suggest unfathomable depths in space.

Most striking of all the abstractions are two prints by Lothar Quinte, a Karlsruhe artist whose beautifully controlled "Counter-figures in black" is complimented by the same composition repeated in red. In the first print the tones of a series of geometric shapes suggestive of one side of a cone subtly change from red to blue and back again; in the second print the process is repeated with equally subtle perfection of colour technique, this time in tones of grey.

Two lithographs by Kurt Son-



Untitled lithograph by Kurt Sonderborg, 1972

derborg, a Danish artist living in Stuttgart, are among the most powerful compositions in the show. Untitled, executed in black and white with splashes of bright

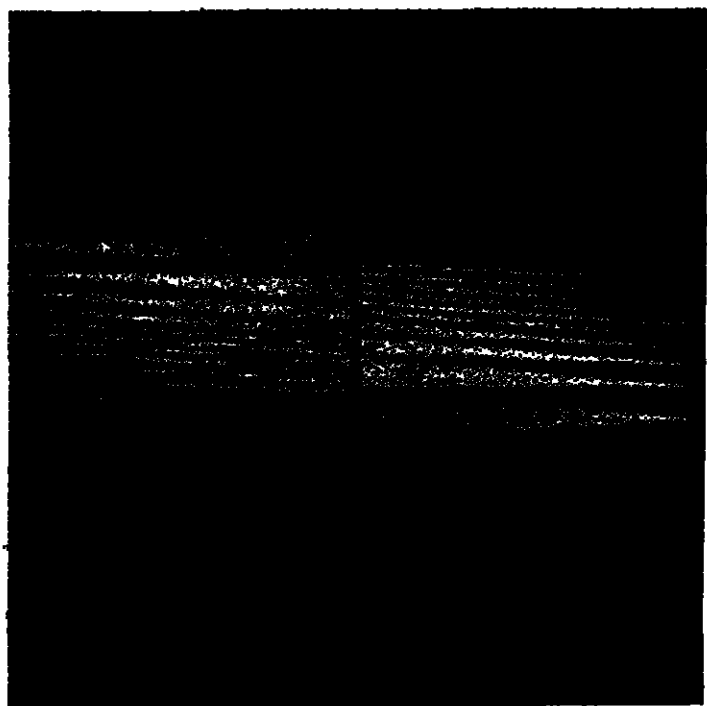
red, they vividly convey a sense of movement and violence, possibly inspired by a racing car accident. This artist has one of the most distinguished careers of those represented with a Grand International Prize for drawing at the 7th Biennale in Sao Paulo (1963).

Dr. Richard Schmied, director of the centre, pointed out that the best known artist in the show is Horst Antes, who won the UNESCO prize at the 33rd Venice Biennale in 1966. Yet his lithographs of torso-less male figures, in which crudely formed stocky legs are attached to heads in distorted profile, are perhaps the only works which come over as technically as well as aesthetically deficient. Dr. Schmied was also at a loss to understand their appeal, yet they are proving to be one of the other viewers' favourites, he said.

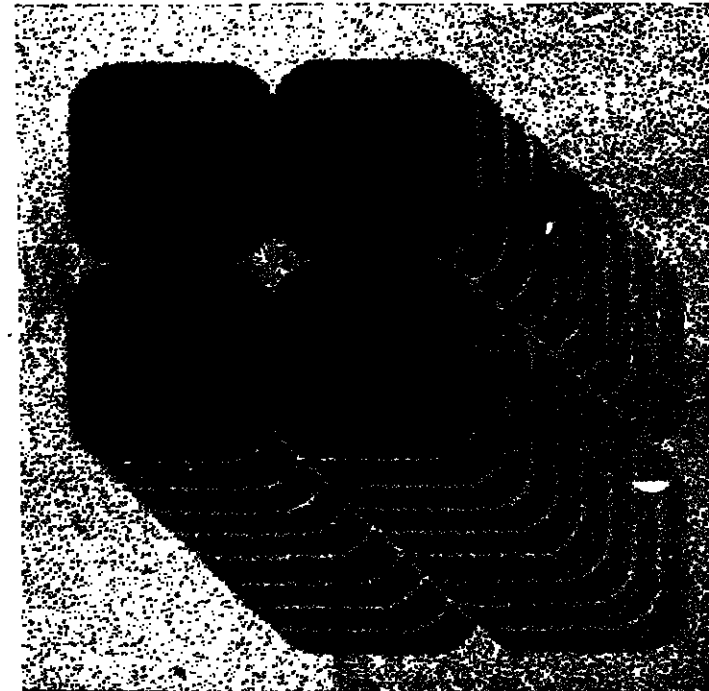
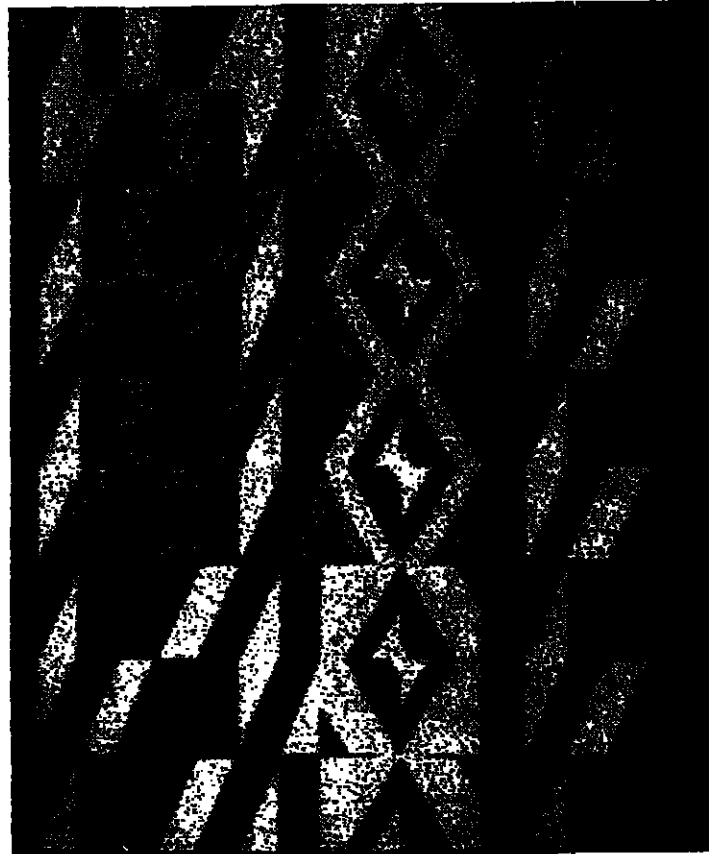
Dr. Schmied explained today to the Jordan Times that the exhibition, which had no official opening since "we don't want to make a big thing of it," has a value beyond the artistic merit of the works. The number of one man exhibitions put on these days by Jordanian artists is proof of a growing creativity and appreciation of the visual arts in this country. Yet, while all artists are influenced to a certain extent by Western ideas in art, one rarely has a chance, in Amman, to view at first hand original examples of the latest trends in modern art.

The exhibition is showing until Jan. 12 during normal office hours at the institute.

"Counter-figures in black", a screen print by Lothar Quinte, 1972 (below) and a screenprint, "71/6" by Herbert Otto Hajek, 1971 (right).

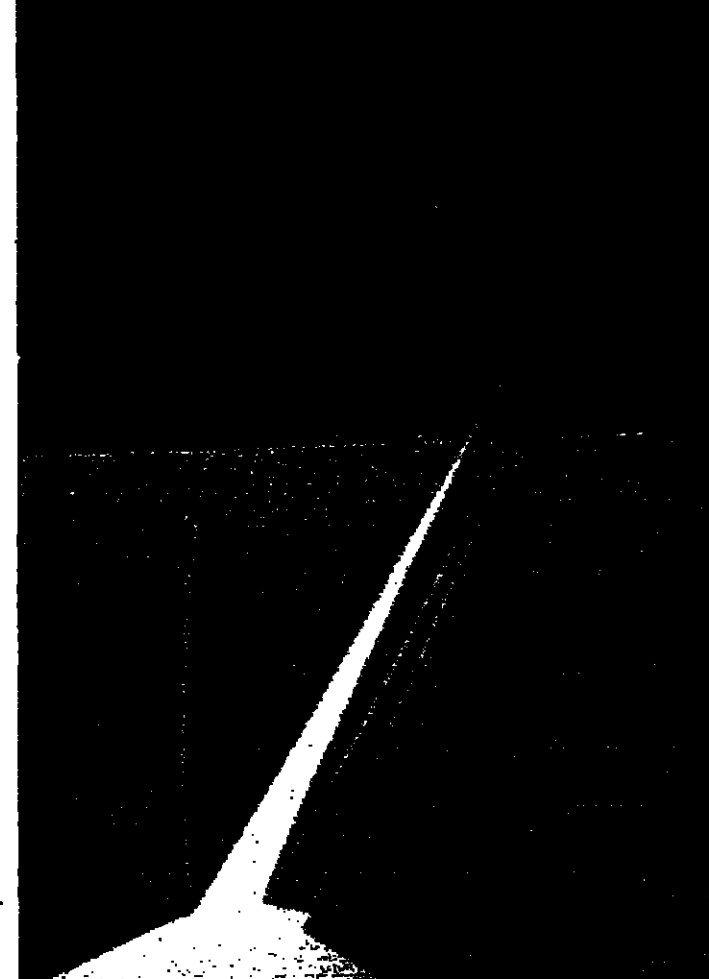


A screenprint by George Karl Pfahler, 1973



"Composition in black and silver", a screenprint by Kaspar Thomas Lenk, 1969

A lithograph, untitled, by Kurt Sonderborg, 1972 (left) and a screenprint on foil, untitled, by Erich Hauser, 1970 (below). A screenprint by George Karl Pfahler, 1973



The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, meets with top Ministry of Education officials Wednesday.

Prime minister calls for reorientation in education

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA) — The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, has called for a revision in the orientation of some of Jordan's educational methods and material to bring them in line with the requirements of social and economic development in the country.

During a meeting this morning with top Ministry of Education officials, including Education Minister Mohammad Nouri Shafiq, the prime minister said that he is not introducing a new concept, but rather trying to get the educational process into step with the country's economic and social progress.

The prime minister added that curricula should be revised and shortened so that they will not

burden the students, but rather serve the educational process of intellectual and psychological development. He also stressed the importance of spiritual values, the Arab heritage, allegiance, good conduct and respect for the law, constitution and national institutions.

The prime minister noted the value of sports and scouting as extra-curricula activities and called for their further development.

He urged the educators to activate and encourage the relationship between schools and the community and to incorporate Jordan's national characteristics, antiquities, afforestation and environmental programmes as part of regular education.

The prime minister said that coeducation in the elementary schools helps in the provision of educational facilities for a greater number of students and creates a healthy relationship among them at this early stage.

Later a discussion took place on problems of education and how best to deal with them.

Participants discussed affairs of Jordanian students abroad, curricula issues, incentives for teachers, the teachers housing fund, school buildings and the brain drain.

The prime minister asked the minister of education to draw up, in cooperation with other ministry officials, a comprehensive plan of action, to present to the cabinet as soon as possible.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

| Name of Company | Par Value | Number Traded | High | Low | Closing Price |
|---|-----------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co. | JD 5,000 | 580 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,700 |
| Islamic Bank | JD 1,000 | 150 | 2,340 | 2,340 | 2,340 |
| Arabian Development and Investment Bank of Jordan | JD 2,000 | 300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Jordan Gulf Bank | JD 5,000 | 10 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Jordan Kuwait Bank | JD 1,000 | 24730 | 1,210 | 1,180 | 1,210 |
| Petra Bank | JD 1,000 | 50 | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,550 |
| Cairo Amman Bank | JD 10,000 | 110 | 14,000 | 13,550 | 14,000 |
| Dar Al Sha'ab | JD 5,000 | 19300 | 10,500 | 10,500 | 10,500 |
| Industrial Commercial and Agricultural Co. | JD 1,000 | 250 | 0,960 | 0,960 | 0,960 |
| Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co. | JD 1,000 | 1010 | 2,550 | 2,550 | 2,550 |
| Arab Company for Aluminium Industries | JD 5,000 | 12 | 23,800 | 23,800 | 23,800 |
| International Construction and Investment | JD 1,000 | 2642 | 1,320 | 1,300 | 1,320 |
| Jordan Worsteds Mills Co. | JD 1,000 | 7660 | 0,930 | 0,930 | 0,930 |
| Jordan Glass Factories Co. | JD 1,000 | 4400 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. | JD 1,000 | 250 | 0,720 | 0,720 | 0,720 |
| National Steel Industry | JD 5,000 | 7804 | 8,510 | 8,450 | 8,510 |
| | JD 10,000 | 100 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1980: JD 324,441

Total number of shares traded: 69,358

Government Development Bonds

| Year of Maturity | Par Value | Number Traded | Volume Traded | High | Low |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| 1988 | JD 10,000 | 25 | 252 | 10,080 | 10,080 |
| 1988 | JD 10,000 | 100 | 1001 | 10,010 | 10,010 |

Total Volume Traded Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1980: JD 1253

Total number of bonds traded: 125

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be partly cloudy with westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

| | Overnight | Daytime |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| low | low | high |
| Amman | 3 | 13 |
| Aqaba | 8 | 21 |
| Jordan Valley | 8 | 19 |
| Deserts | 1 | 16 |

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| U.S. dollar | 294.00/296.00 |
| U.K. sterling | 652.20/656.20 |
| West German mark | 170.30/171.30 |
| Swiss franc | 184.30/185.40 |
| French franc | 73.20/73.60 |
| Italian lire | |
| (for every 100) | 36.60/36.80 |
| Japanese yen | |
| (for every 100) | 122.30/123.00 |
| Dutch guilder | 154.60/155.50 |
| Belgium franc | 104.80/105.40 |
| Swedish crown | 70.80/71.20 |

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TIME

The World News Magazine

Read in this week's issue:

KHOMEINI: MAN OF '79. (ON THE MAN OF THE YEAR COVER SELECTION).

KHOMEINI: TERROR BECOMES POLICY. (COVER STORY).

NEW SOVIET SATELLITE: AFGHANISTAN. (ON THE SOVIET-BACKED COUP).

"WE WEPT TOGETHER". (ON VISIT BY CLERGYMEN TO U.S. HOSTAGES).

RHODESIA-NO VIETNAM FOR BRITAIN: CAR-RINGTON. (ON RHODESIAN PEACE DEVELOPMENTS).

LOVE THOSE EUROPEAN CARS. (ON SALES SURGE IN U.S. FOR IMPORTED CARS).

Rain disrupts cricket match preparations

SYDNEY, Jan. 2 (Agencies)—England's cricket selectors will have their eyes on the weather and their fingers crossed for a return to form by several batsmen when they meet tomorrow to pick the team for the second test against Australia starting on Friday. Steady rain in Sydney over the past 24 hours with more expected tomorrow has badly disrupted the touring side's preparations and could send key players like opening batsman Geoff Boycott, captain Mike Brearley and vice captain Bob Willis into the match badly lacking in practice. The three have not played since Dec. 26 and if the bad weather continues they could find themselves on a difficult wicket without proper practice for more than a week. The Sydney cricket ground pitch has been covered since the rain started last night but there is a chance that water could have leaked under the covers during the downpour.

Even if the covers have done their job well, the rain is certain to turn a pitch that has responded to spin in recent matches into a well grassed strip likely to favour fast bowling because of the growth of grass after several weeks of hot weather. Australian fast bowlers Dennis Lillee, Jeff Thomson, Len Pascoe and Geoff Dymock are certain to revel in these conditions against an England side that at the moment is studded with struggling batsmen.

The selectors' first problem is finding an opening partner for Boycott, and Brearley could find himself again in the hot seat after coming to Australia determined to bat down the order. There seems little for the selectors to do but hope for a chance of luck and play all three of their out of form batsmen, Derek Randall, David Gower and Ian Botham. The selection of bowlers depends almost entirely on the weather and England could delay deciding on their final team until the morning of the match.

Meanwhile, Australia's gamecock opening batsman Bruce Laird today rated himself a better-than-50-per-cent chance of being fit to play against England on Friday. Laird arrived in Sydney with the rest of the Australian team with his injured left arm heavily bandaged.

After a session of ultrasonic ray treatment and packing the injury in ice for a couple of hours, Laird said he felt confident about his chances of playing against the Englishmen. "My hand is 100 per cent better than it was yesterday," said Laird. "I could

hardly hold the bat last night, but it feels much more comfortable now. The selectors have given me until Thursday afternoon to get it right and I think another 24 hours will do the trick," he added. Laird will give the injury a searching test when the Australians work out at the nets tomorrow. "I wouldn't like to rate my prospects precisely, but I guess I'm better than a 50-50 chance at this stage," he said.

Laird sustained the injury when he was struck on the left hand by a vicious delivery from West Indian speedster Michael Holding during the second test at the Melbourne Cricket Ground yesterday. Play was held up for several minutes while a doctor raced onto the field to give the plucky West Australian treatment for the blow. Laird was given a pain-killing injection before continuing his fighting innings.

Vilas wins Australian Open

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Guillermo Vilas of Argentina won the Marlboro Australian Open men's singles final today for the second successive year, and American Barbara Jordan ended a 13-year American drought by taking the women's singles crown. Vilas downed American John Sadri 7-6, 6-3, 6-2 in today's final at Kooyong Stadium. Sadri gave Vilas a tough fight in the first set, losing on the tie-breaker. But Vilas won through with his speed around the court and a variety of winning shots. Sadri—who was fined earlier this week over alleged obscene language—is now due to hear the result of another inquiry into his tour-

nament behaviour, which included smashing an ice-box with a tennis racket.

In today's all-American women's final, 22-year-old Jordan beat Sharon Walsh 6-3. Billie Jean King was the last American to win the women's title—in 1967. "I am thrilled to have won a national title. It is a title players always want to win," Jordan said. Apart from the winner's check of 10,000 Australian dollars, she also picked up 40 grand prix points and moved up in ranking to about number 40.

Tennis tourney to be played in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JT)—A tennis tournament will be played tomorrow at the Royal Automobile Club courts on the road to Wadi Seer from 9:00 a.m. till 4:30 p.m. The contestants are: the International Tennis Team (managed by Mr. Ishaq Jarallah) and the Royal Automobile Club team (managed by Mr. Muhammad Asfour).

S. Korean boxer expects victory

TOKYO, Jan. 2 (R)—World Boxing Council (WBC) light fly-weight champion Kim Sung Jun of South Korea today described Japanese challenger Shigeo Nakajima as inexperienced and expressed confidence that he would retain his title when they meet tomorrow. The 25-year-old champion told a press conference he

wanted a clear-cut victory over Nakajima, who he said lacked experience and speed to capitalise on his apparent punching power. Nakajima, also 25, told a separate press conference that he had completed preparations for the bout by studying film of Kim's previous fights. He said he was well prepared to go the 15 rounds. Nakajima's manager, Kenji Yonekura, said he has been working on methods of thwarting Kim's strong counter-punching. The tough South Korean has never been stopped in his 35 professional fights. In 15 professional bouts Nakajima has won 12, including eight knockouts, lost two and drawn one.

Boycott threatens Moscow Olympics

OSLO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Two Norwegian Olympic officials warned today that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan could lead to a boycott of the summer Olympic Games in Moscow. "The forces are already working for a boycott of the 1980 summer games in Moscow. The thought of such a boycott should not be remote," Arne B. Mollen, chairman of the Norwegian Olympic Committee, told the Oslo newspaper Verdens Gang. Jan Sten, Norway's International Olympic Committee member said he is principally against all kinds of demonstrations and boycotts directed against the Olympics.

U.K. soccer results

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R)—The weather was the big winner in British football yesterday as heavy frost cut deeply into English soccer. Ipswich continued to surge up the table with a 4-0 thumping of West Bromwich Albion, and they are now part of a four-way race for sixth position. European champions Nottingham Forest slipped back into their losing ways by going down 1-0 at Everton with Brian Kidd scoring the goal after 24 minutes. Bristol continued their good form with a 2-2 away draw against Bolton City.

In the Second Division, Leicester are fourth after a 3-0 win over Bristol Rovers, but the best result in the division was posted by West Ham United, who recorded a 4-0 victory away over fellow East Londoners Orient.



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'Final warning' Turkey's military chiefs hand president message

ANKARA, Jan. 2 (Agencies)—The chiefs of Turkey's armed forces have handed a message to President Fahri Koruturk, seen here as a final warning to the country's politicians to unite in trying to overcome Turkey's grave political and economic problems.

The state radio said armed forces chief of staff General Kenan Evren and the commanders of the army, air force and navy and the para-military gendarmerie gave the president the message last night.

It gave no details but experienced diplomats here said the message was believed to be a final appeal to the feuding politicians to unite in the face of crisis or face a military takeover.

President Koruturk today called in Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and opposition leader Mr. Bulent Ecevit to discuss the military message.

Afterwards, Mr. Demirel, looking gloomy, told reporters the message would be broadcast later. "We now face a serious situation," the premier said, but added: "My government has only been in power for 30 days, so obviously

cannot be held responsible for the problems facing the country."

Diplomats here compared Turkey's present crisis of economic hardship and political violence with the period before the military intervened peacefully in 1971 with a so-called "coup by committee."

Mr. Demirel was asked by reporters today whether the latest military message was a similar communication but declined to comment.

Diplomats, however, said they thought the message was more of a final warning to right and left-of-centre politicians to unite behind measures aimed at easing the crisis.

Earlier, General Evren, in a New Year's message to the armed forces, had described the present situation as the gravest crisis since the proclamation of the republic in 1923.

Turks are at present suffering their worst economic hardships

for many years, with no heating in most homes, no hot water and shortages of basic products.

But the gravest problem is the continuing political violence, which claimed at least 1,800 lives last year and escalated after Mr. Demirel took power more than a month ago.

The independent daily Hurriyet today quoted an army source as saying the message contained no threat of military intervention and thus differed from the March 1971 military communication which toppled the civilian government led by Mr. Demirel.

But the paper quoted the source as saying "If the important points contained in our warning are not realised, there would of course be only one alternative left."

The statement called on all "constitutional institutions" to maintain unity and solidarity to save the nation from the serious dangers it now faces, Hurriyet reported.

At least 42 killed in Quebec fire

CHAPAIS, Quebec, Jan. 2 (R)—Police have detained a 21-year-old man in connection with the fire which swept through a packed New Year's party at a social club in this mining town, killing at least 42 people and injuring 50 others.

Police said witnesses reported that they saw a young man set Christmas decorations on fire while apparently showing off his cigarette lighter.

"It is definitely a criminal matter," said Chapais Municipal Police Constable Rene Fortin. He

did not say when charges would be formally laid.

One survivor, 18-year-old Joann Benedetti, said: "At the beginning, everybody thought it was a joke."

Officials in this isolated town about 500 kilometres north of Montreal, said up to 400 people may have been inside the club when the fire broke out, and that more bodies may be buried underneath the smouldering debris.

It was Canada's worst fire since a blaze at a college in St. Hyacinthe, Quebec killed 46 people in 1938.

The party, given by the local Lions Club, was open to all the people of the town with proceeds going to local children's projects.

A town committee was today looking for temporary homes for children orphaned by the blaze, and nine seriously injured people were flown to hospitals in Quebec City.

There was no list of people attending the party and police said it could be days before the victims could be identified.

WFP suspends aid to Kampuchea

ROME, Jan. 2 (R)—The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has suspended emergency food aid shipments to Kampuchea because supplies already delivered have not been distributed, Executive Director Garson Vogel said today.

The Rome-based WFP has delivered about 30,000 tons of food, mainly rice, to Kampuchea's deepwater port of Kompong Som and also sent food aid up the Mekong River to the inland capital of Phnom Penh.

"But only a few hundred tons have been distributed," Mr. Vogel, former chief of the Canadian Wheat Board, told Reuters.

"We are suspending new shipments in January," the WFP chief said. "There is no use in adding to the congestion. We will let them work down their stocks in January and hopefully resume in February."

The WFP is one of several international agencies fighting the threat of mass starvation in Kampuchea.

Mr. Vogel said his information from Kampuchea was that the problems in food distribution there were logistical.

U.K. steelworkers strike to back demands for higher pay

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Agencies)—A strike shut down Britain's state-owned steel industry today for the first time in 54 years.

Steelworkers staged the stoppage to back demands for higher pay. They have already refused an offer of a six per cent increase and additional productivity payments.

Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the British Steel Corporation (BSC) said today: "I hope the strike can be brought to an early end. The door remains wide open for talks to continue."

Major users of British steel, including car manufacturers, say they have enough stocks to maintain production for a least one month.

The strikers—90,000 in the Iron and Steel Traders Confederation and 13,000 blast-furnacemen—began striking at midnight.

The unions want a 16-per cent boost. Average weekly pay in the industry is now \$166.50.

Any more money would have to come from the already burdened British taxpayer as BSC has cost the public \$8.8 billion in subsidies over the past six years and is still deeply in the red.

BSC executives were meeting today to discuss their next move, but one strike leader said: "Unless there is more money on the table, there is nothing to talk about."

The two British railway unions have pledged to back the strike by preventing movement of alternative steel supplies imported from abroad.

Industry Minister Sir Keith Joseph urged steelworkers to accept the pay and productivity deal or face the further decline of the debt-ridden, over-manned British steel industry.

"There is already too much steel in the world," Mr. Joseph said. "They will lose customers who will go elsewhere."

It was the first major strike to face the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose party swept to power in the general elections last May 3 following a "winter of discontent" in which gravediggers, garbage men, hospital cleaners and other municipal workers staged crippling strikes against a weak Labour government.

Patriotic Front co-leaders plan to be back in Rhodesia this weekend

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Black Nationalist guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe will return to Rhodesia over the weekend, it was announced today, while British authorities convened a formal meeting of the Ceasefire Commission in the light of continuing lawlessness.

At a news conference in the headquarters of the Zimbabwe African People's Union ZAPU in Lusaka, Zambia, Mr. Nkomo said he will return Sunday.

Mr. Enos Nkala, treasurer of Mr. Mugabe's Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), said his leader would go to Rhodesia on Saturday from the Mozambican capital of Maputo.

Mr. Nkala said Mr. Mugabe had moved up his arrival "because of problems" in the ceasefire which went into effect just after midnight Saturday.

Guerrillas from ZAPU and ZANU are supposed to be moving from bush hideouts to assembly areas this week as part of the ceasefire process. The areas are manned by 1,300 British and Commonwealth monitoring troops.

But the British worry that not enough of them will show up by the Friday midnight deadline. Guerrillas still in the bush after that will be considered to be "outlaws" by British authorities.

Although the British are standing fast on their refusal to extend

the deadline, agreed upon in writing by the guerrillas and the local Salisbury regime, Mr. Nkala said ZANU would press for reconsideration.

He said ZANU guerrilla commanders were experiencing "physical difficulties" in getting the ceasefire message to insurgents in the bush.

Colonial Governor Lord Soames was opening the first formal Ceasefire Commission meeting today at his official residence here. Two British military men, two from the Rhodesian security forces and two from the Patriotic Front guerrilla group are on the Commission.

The incidents of violence since the ceasefire took effect haven't been called violations by the British because only the Commission can do so and also because of indications that bandits loyal to no-one are behind much of the lawlessness.

As of today, the monitoring force reported that 3,500 guerrillas had left bush hideouts for assembly areas.

Lord Soames issued a veiled warning last night to guerrillas to move to British-monitored assembly camps before the Friday deadline.

"If you do not join you comrades in the assembly areas, you will be breaking the ceasefire and will be unlawful," Lord Soames said in a nationwide broadcast.

But British sources are doubtful that most of the guerrillas will be

in the camps by Friday. "It's all moving too slow," said one British official, "and if it doesn't pick up today, we'll be confronted with the vexed question of what to do with those still in the bush."

The governor can order either guerrillas in camps or Rhodesian troops to hunt down the outlaws. But independent observers fear that if the Rhodesian troops are unleashed, guerrillas in assembly camps will return to their hideouts.

"Their one big fear is that it's all a trap—that the Rhodesian troops will suddenly appear and attack them," said British Major Christopher Lehardy. "They're still very wary of the whole thing."

Gold reaches \$560 mark

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R)—The price of gold started the 1980s by soaring to \$560 an ounce today for the first time ever, continuing the stunning climb of the past decade.

As markets opened following the New Year holiday, it reached \$561.50 an ounce in Hong Kong, then eased slightly in Europe before moving back above \$560.

Gold was fixed on the London Bullion Market at \$559 an ounce, which was a record for the regular price-fixing sessions. In later trading it was just above \$560 an ounce.

Gold had ended the 1970s at \$530 an ounce when the New York market closed on New Year's Eve.

Dealers attributed the latest price jump to the political situation in Iran and Afghanistan and fears of further oil price increases following yesterday's hike by Nigeria.

It has been this sort of uncertainty and anxiety which has caused gold to make its spectacular increases in value since it began the 1970s at an official pegged price of only \$35 an ounce.

Other precious metals have followed gold's price rise. Silver was making around \$38 an ounce on European markets today, which is a record level.

Platinum jumped sharply to be fixed at an all-time high of \$720 an ounce. Its previous peak was \$700 an ounce on Dec. 27.

Azores Islands hit by quake; 'at least 50' killed

ANGRA DO HEROISMO, Portuguese Azores, Jan. 2 (R)—Most of this town of 17,000 lay in ruins today, shattered by a powerful earthquake which felled ancient stone buildings, toppled church steeples and, according to U.S. military estimates, killed at least 50 people.

Portugal's President Antonio Ramalho Eanes flew into stricken Terceira Island today to survey the damage from the New Year's Day quake, the strongest to hit these mid-Atlantic islands for 20 years.

Official Portuguese figures put the confirmed death toll at 33, including seven children.

But U.S. air force officers at Lajes, 30 kilometres from Angra do Heroismo, reported to Washington that more than 50 people had died and about 400 were injured.

The Portuguese Government declared three days of national mourning for the earthquake victims.

Angra do Heroismo, the worst-hit town, is the capital of Terceira, the second most populous island in the archipelago.

According to the Portuguese news agency Anop, the nearby islands of Graciosa and Sao Jorge were also badly affected by the quake.

Many of the homeless were sheltered during the night in tents provided by the Portuguese army forces. The air force was serving them hot meals today.

U.S. officials in Lisbon said the American servicemen at the Lajes base were also assisting the wounded and homeless.

The Americans have provided medical supplies, blood, band-aids and a power generator to the local hospital, the officials said. Some of the U.S. servicemen or their families were killed.

The Lajes base played a crucial role in the airlift of U.S. military supplies to Israel during the 1973 Middle East conflict.

The quake opened cracks in some of its runways, which the Americans share with the Portuguese air force, but U.S. officials said it was fully operational.

During the quake, people panicked from old houses to take shelter in modern, earthquake-proof buildings and in open squares. Many ancient monuments were damaged and church steeples toppled.

The island of Terceira lies on the 39th parallel, almost on the same latitude as Lisbon, which was destroyed by the famous earthquake of 1755 in which tens of thousands died.

The Azores Islands are of volcanic formation on the crest of the Atlantic ridge half way between Europe and North America and have been frequently shaken by earthquakes.

The most recent serious one was in 1964, when part of the population of the island of Sao Jorge had to be evacuated.

Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya leaders to meet in bid to patch troubled relations

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 2 (R)—The presidents of the three countries, which made up the defunct East African Community, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, meet today in a bid to patch up their troubled relations.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has invited President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Godfrey Bwigira of Uganda for talks in the north Tanzanian town of Arusha at an imposing conference centre that was intended for the headquarters of the ill-fated Community.

The summit follows a report on the partition of the Community's assets and liabilities by a Swiss mediator, Dr. Victor Umbricht. It was not clear whether Dr.

Umbricht would take part today's meeting.

The Community broke up in 1977 after the financial collapse of East African Airways and the secession of the Tanzania-Kenya border by Dr. Nyerere. Despite meeting last May between Tanzanian leader and President Moi, the border has remained shut.

Diplomats here believe the summit might also have been called to reassure Kenya on Tanzania's relations with Uganda.

Last month, Tanzania and Uganda signed agreements providing for Tanzanian troops to police to remain in Uganda for further two years. Dr. Nyerere's invitation to President Moi was hand-delivered by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ben Mwaanga shortly afterwards.

Diplomatic sources said Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri was also thought to have been invited to attend the summit, but would probably send a representative rather than attend in person.

Many of Amin's supporters fled to southern Sudan, and Ugandan Foreign Minister Otieta Alimuri recently visited the area in an attempt to improve Uganda-Sudanese relations and discuss preparations for the return of some of the estimated 500,000 Ugandan refugees still in Sudan.



Julius Nyerere

Pablo Picasso always wanted to leave a major part of his private collection to France. political squabble prevented this. He delighted the master would be were he alive to see French art lovers thronging to a display of his work in Paris—handed to the state in lieu of death duties.

pathetic face stares out of many of the portraits now acquired by France.

The studio was left intact with its store of paintings. So was the "Grands Augustins" studio, where he painted "Guernica" in 1936, until the landlord recovered the premises 30 years later.

Another storehouse was his Provençal mansion Notre Dame de Vie at Mougins, which he bought from the Guinness family. He lived there with Jacqueline Picasso from 1961 onwards.

An identical purpose was served by La Californie, his villa in Cannes, where Picasso kept his sculpture, and the 13th century Chateau de Vauvenargues, near Aix-en-Provence, where he is buried. The Chateau de Vauvenargues, near Gisors, where his son Paul spent the last months of his life, was used in the same manner.

Picasso's collection grew so enormous that, a few years before his death, he asked to add an extra storey to his studio at Mougins. But the local planning authorities refused permission.

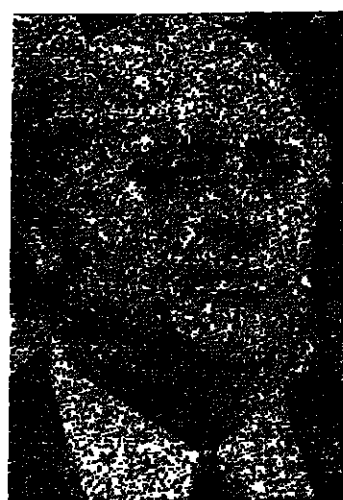
The painter would certainly be proud to see all these works, which for decades were stockpiled higgledy-piggledy all over France, at last reunited at the Grand Palais in Paris.

His self-portrait as a young man of 20 dominates the first edition room, which is devoted to early life period in Spain. I major works from that period have been dispersed outside France.

But Picasso saved his sketch for the "Young Ladies of Alhambra" and an impressive range of works from his cubist years. "Flute of Pan" is an excellent illustration of the classical influence on his work during the 1910s.

Examples of his later work, more abundant than those of youth, because Picasso the painter was keeping a close eye on the production of his art, as well as the French treasury, he is grateful to Picasso for his business sense.

FINANCIAL TIMES
NEWS-FEATURE



Suleyman Demirel

As national election begins India's electorate angry, disenchanted

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (R)—This week's national election finds Indian voters angry, worried, confused, disenchanted and, at the least, apathetic.

In the northern states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, voters appeared angered by the failures of the Janata government that trounced Prime Minister Indira Gandhi three years ago, and disappointed in the performance of the coalition, led by the Lok Dal (People's Party), that took over in July.

At the same time, voters were reluctant to accept the promises of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party, which is making a strong bid to return to power.

Because of the doubts and apathy, attendance at polling booths for the mid-term election tomorrow and on Sunday is likely to be lower than the 60 per cent turnout in 1977, when Mrs. Gandhi was swept aside.

People are angry because shortages of essentials such as sugar, cooking fuel and diesel oil. Because rural folk often do not differentiate between the Janata Party and the breakaway Lok Dal, they tend to blame both for the inflation and blackmarkets that have recently developed.

These problems have caused immense hardship in a country already beset by severe drought. It is common to see people riding about on bicycles with petrol cans strapped to their backs, searching for diesel fuel for their irrigation pumps or kerosene for their cooking stoves and lamps.



Indira Gandhi

Farmers queuing for hours for their fuel ration frequently react angrily at the sight of election vehicles rushing about the countryside and burning up fuel that might otherwise be put to productive use on the land.

Because of the drought, many farm labourers have been forced to take part in the government's food-for-work programme designed to prevent malnutrition. It takes them up to ten hours hard work to earn a daily wage of four kilos of wheat, and they have little time or energy left to listen to political campaigns.

The mood of disenchantment

U.S. enters new decade with 'fading sense of supremacy'

By Barry Scweid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The United States entered the 1970s hip-deep — some critics would say over its head — in the Vietnam war, and now eases into the '80s with a fading sense of supremacy and confidence that grew out of victory in World War II.

Under the shadow of spreading nuclear technology is a growing realisation that no country, even this rich and powerful one, can command its way in world affairs. The frustration over the seizing of U.S. diplomats as hostages in Iran and anti-American outbreaks in a number of countries symbolise the changing times.

Vietnam is at least partly responsible for this new immobility, though the change also echoes the isolationism of the 1920s and '30s.

The United States was unable to stem the spread of communism in Indochina despite a dozen years of intervention and the loss of 57,000 American lives.

Towards the end, the Vietnam war was extremely unpopular with the American public and Congress. Future presidents, should they be impelled to rally the nation to some overseas cause, will have to reverse a domestic instinct for caution.

As the decade ended, the world seemed to be growing smaller and increasingly interdependent.

The industrialised nations faced the growing realisation that oil and other resources are limited. The energy-producing nations found themselves with economic leverage and they used it.

Some basics of U.S. foreign policy did not change much during the 1970s.

Competition with the Soviet Union and communism persisted,

but the concept of detente—of accommodating differences through not philosophies—took hold in the form of two U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (SALT) and a number of other cooperative ventures.

SALT I has limited some weapons systems since 1972. The second treaty is fighting for clearance from a sceptical Senate. If ratified, it would set ceilings on U.S. and Soviet strategic bombers and nuclear-tipped intercontinental missiles through 1985.

The two treaties, and a third round of negotiations to start with enactment of SALT II, are based on an assumption that no nation can really triumph in the nuclear arms race.

Arms spending kept going up, though. New and more deadly weapons, inflation and White House determination to win passage of SALT II were causing the surge. Paradoxically, to promote an arms-control measure, the White House is setting new Pentagon budget records to prove that overall U.S. defences will not be lowered.

Through NATO, meanwhile, the United States maintained a first line of defence in Western Europe against Soviet expansion. East-West negotiations to reduce troops and tanks on both sides were bogged down. However, tensions were eased a bit by the 1975 Helsinki agreement, which called for advance notification of major troop movements or war games.

Trying to check-mate the Soviet Union throughout the world remained the name of the game, but it seemed to get trickier.

The Russians used Cuban surrogates to promote their aims in Africa. The United States established relations with China, a potential counterweight to its unfriendly communist rival.

The Picasso inheritance

By Jack Gee

PARIS — French art lovers are currently savouring a unique selection of samples of the work of Pablo Picasso.

The master's heirs have paid death duties to the French treasury on his estate in the form of a selection of his work which is now on show in Paris.

The Grand Palais exhibition hall houses 800 paintings, sculptures, prints and pieces of pottery which will later be moved into a permanent Picasso museum here.

They have been selected from 228 paintings, 149 items of sculpture, 3,000 drawings and prints as well as other items which France has acquired after lengthy wrangling with the painter's family.

Before his death in 1973 at the age of 91, after a last night spent in his easel, many of these works had never left Picasso's possession. So the exhibition is a major event in the history of art.

Picasso left two heirs, his widow Jacqueline and Paul, his only legitimate son. Paul died soon after his father, leaving two heirs of his own, Marina and Bernard.

A law suit was brought by Picasso's three legitimate children, Maya, Claude and Paloma. When the French courts recognised their right to a share of the painter's fortune, the French

treasury was able to levy death duties on six heirs instead of the original two.

The artist's collection of his own work represented 95 per cent of his property. The treasury claimed one-third of a fortune assessed at £125 million.

France's leading art auctioneer, Maitre Maurice Rheims, spent three years working out the value of each item. The heirs finally agreed to pay in kind—one-third of all the works left by Picasso. They would certainly have had trouble in raising the equivalent sum in death duties: over £53 million.

It is the first time France has ever acquired such a costly collection of the works of a single artist at one fell swoop.

The Grand Palais exhibition and the opening of the permanent Picasso museum represent the execution of an old wish by the painter, which he abandoned 13 years ago after a squabble with the French Government.

When the Grand Palais accommodated the major retrospective exhibition of Picasso's works in 1966, he expressed his intention to make a major donation of paintings to France's museums. Shortly afterwards Picasso was expelled from his studio in the Rue des Grands Augustins in Paris which he had not used for 15 years.

Andre Malraux, who was Minister of Culture at the time, promised to

intervene. But nothing was done. Picasso's pride was wounded, he fell out with Mr. Malraux and dropped the idea of leaving his private collection to France.

But Picasso had long made his intentions clear about his wish that his output should be spread among a number of museums. The work of his early years fills a magnificent palace in Barcelona, where he lived until he was 19.

Madrid will be the final home of "Guernica" and 1,200 other paintings. Another Picasso museum is to be opened in New York.

Picasso preserved his creations with love and patience. Although he chose Daniel Henry Kahnweiler as his dealer during his early years, he soon did his selling on his own. When he died he owned 1,855 of his own pictures.

This hoard was scattered in a curiously organised fashion. His oldest works were safe in the vaults of the headquarters of the Banque Nationale de Paris near the Paris Opera House. The rest were in his own residences. Picasso kept up a string of homes, most of which he never even visited, simply as warehouses for his works.

He often sent a secretary up to Paris from the South of France to inspect his studio in the Rue la Boetie, off the Champs Elysees, where he lived with his wife and model Olga Khoklova. Olga's

هكذا قالوا